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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

---OF----

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

CURRENCY: 100 CENTIMES-I FRANC-19 CENTS, U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July, 1868.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 25x19½mm.



- I Ic black
- 2 5c yellow green
- 3 5c bright green 4 20c dull blue
- 5 20c blue
- 6 20c light blue
- 7 40c red
- 8 40c rose
- o 40c vermilion

COUNTERFEITS.

As there are numerous forgeries of these stamps, we give below some characteristics pertaining to the genuine, by the aid of which the dinference between the counterfeits and the genuine may be readily told.

In all the values, the figures of value in the lower part of stamp are 2½mm., in height; in the upper part of the 1 and 5 centimes stamps the figures measure 1¾mm. in height; in the upper part of the 20 and 40 centimes stamps, they measure 2 mm. in height. The upper deck of the steamship is 11½mm. long; the vertical lines of shading show below the label inscribed "POSTES," and this label measures 2x11½mm. The A of MARITIME is narrow and the R is broad.

The top branch of the E of DE is narrower than the bottom one. The circle containing the figures of value in the upper left corner touches the inner line of the frame above it and to the left of it. The circle in the upper right corner touches the frame above and to the right of it. The circle in the lower right corner does not touch the frame, and the one in the lower left corner touches the frame at the left only.

Early specimens show some clouds, but late printings very often do not show any.

SURINAM.

CURRENCY: 100 CENTS-I GULDEN-40 CENTS, U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

October 1st, 1873.

Typographed (portrait of King William III) on various papers. Size, 19x22mm.



I. Bluish white wove paper.

Perforated 14 with small holes. (This perforation is called by some compilers "Pin perforation" or "Rough perforation.")

- 21/2c rose
- 3c green
- 5c violet 3
- 10c stone 4
- 25c ultramarine
- 6 50c orange
- II. Yellowish white wove paper.
- 1º Persorated 14 with small holes.
- 2½c rose
- 8 3c green
- 9 5c violet
- IO 10c stone
- 25c ultramarine II
- 25c blue 12
- 13 50c orange

2º Regular perforation 14.

- 2½c rose 14
- 3c green 15
- 5c violet 16
- 10c stone 17
- 25c ultramarine 18
- 10 25c blue
- 20 50c orange
 - 3º Perforated II 1/2 x 12.
- 21 21/2c rose
- 22 3c green
- 23 5c violet
- roc stone 24
- 25c ultramarine 25
- 25c blue 26
 - 4º Perforated 121/2x12.
- 21/2c rose 27
- 3c green 28
- 20 5c violet
- Ioc stone 30
- 25c ultramarine 31
- 25c blue 32
- 5º Perforated 13x12.
- 21/2c rose 33
- 3c green (?) 34

- 5c violet (?) 35
- 36 Ioc stone
- 25c ultramarine 37
- 38 25c blue

January 1st, 1879.

Typographed on white wove paper in two colors, the medallion being printed in orange brown and the frame surrounding it in green. Size 19x23 mm.

Regular perforation 14.

2g 50c green, center orange brown

March 1st, 1885.

Same type as issue of October 1st, 1873, typographed on white wove paper.

- 1º Perforated 131/2.
- 40 Ic lilac
- 41 2c yellow
- 42 121/2c blue
- 2º Perforated 131/2 x13.
- 43 Ic lilac
- 2c yellow 44 45 121/2c blue
- July 1st, 1888.
- I. Same type, impression, etc., as preceding issue.
 - Perforated 121/2x12.
- 46 15c gray
- 47 20c green
- 48 30c brown
- 40c lilac 49
- II. Same type, impression, etc., as issue of January 1st, 1879, the frame being printed in brown and the medallion in gray.

Perforated 111/2.

ig brown, center gray

September 15th, 1890.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 181/2 x221/2 mm.



Perforated 121/2.

51 3c green

October 31st, 1890.

Same type, impression, etc., as preceding issue.

Perforated 121/2.

- Ic lilac 52
- 2c red brown 53
- 21/2c carmine 54
- 5c light blue 55

August 1st, 1892.

Provisional issue.

50 cent stamps of the issue of October.

1873, surcharged in black with new value,



1º Regular perforation 14.

56 21/2c on 50c orange, black surcharge

2º Perforated II 1/2 x 12.

57 21/2c on 50c orange, black surcharge

3º Perforated 121/2x12.

58 21/2c on 50c orange, black surcharge

4º Perforated 13x12.

59 21/2c on 50c orange, black surcharge

August 11th, 1892.

Provisional issue.

Typographed on white wove paper in two colors, the groundwork being printed in orange. Size 1914x29 mm.



Perforated 101/2.

60 21/2c black and orange

Variety: First and fifth vertical words [FRANKEERZEGEL] have fancy capital F.

61 21/2c black and orange

October 1st, 1892.

Typographed [portrait of Queen Wilhelmina] on white wove paper. Size 19x23 mm.



Perforated 121/2.

62 10c light brown

63 121/2c violet

64 I5c gray

65 20c green

66 25c ultramarine

67 30c dark brown

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

October 1st, 1873.

Typographed on white wove paper, the

numerals of the denomination of value being printed separately in black; there are four types of each of the values, and they correspond with those of the unpaid letter stamps of the 1874-75 issue of the Dutch Indies. Size 18½222 mm.

We illustrate below the four types enlarged in order to facilitate comparison.



Type I.



Type II.

In type I, if the vertical branch of the T of *Betalen* should continue downwards, it would pass through the centre of the uppermost loop of the chain; the O of *Port* is oval and there are 34 loops in the chain.

In type II, if the vertical branch of the T should continue downwards, it would pass between the two uppermost loops of the chain; the O of *Port* is round and there are 33 loops in the chain.



Type III.



Type IV.

Type III is similar to type I, but the O of Port is round and there are 32 loops in the chain.

In type IV, the letters of *Port* are much larger than in the other types and there are 37 loops in the chain. There are other minor differences, but the above will be sufficient, in connection with the illustrations, to show the differences in the types.

The plates of the various values were made up as follows, each plate consisting of 100 stamps.

Plates of the 21/2, 5 and 20 cent stamps .

16 stamps of type I.
42 " " II.
42 " III.

Arranged as per following diagram :

2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
2	2	3	3	I	3	1	3	2	2
2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
2	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2
2	2	3	I	3	3	3	3	2	2
2	2	1	3	3	3	I	1	2	2
2	2	3	3	3	I	1	I	2	2
2	2	I	I	I	1	T	T	2	2

Plates of the 10, 25 and 40 cent stamps:

28 stamps of type I.

1 " " II. 68 " " III. 3 " " IV.

arranged as per following diagram:

3	3	3	I	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	I	2	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
I	I	I	I	1	I	1	I	I	1
I	I	I.	I	I	I	1	I	1	I
I	I	I	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3

Plate of 30 cent stamps:

7 stamps of type I.

92 " " III. arranged as per following diagram:

3	3	3	3	I	1	I	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	I	3
3	3	3	1	3	3	I	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Plates of the 10 cent and of the second setting of the 21/2 and 5 cent stamps:

29 stamps of type I.

Arranged as per following diagram:

2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
ı	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	1
I	1	I	X	I	3	I	I	3	3
3	3	1	3	I	I	2	3	I	3
I	I	3	3	I	3	3	3	I	1
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	a.I	3	1
3	3	3	I	3	3	3	3	1	3
3	I	I	3	3	3	X	3	3	3
I	3	I	3	3	3	3	3	2	57













The 30 cent stamp is of the same type as the 20 cent, and the 50 cent of the same type as the 10 cent.

Per	rforated 12 1/2 x 12.	
201	21/2c lilac and black,	Type I
202	2 1/2 " "	" II
203	2½c " "	" III
204	5c lilac and black,	Type I
205	5c '' "'	" II
206	5c '* ''	" III
207	Ioc lilae and black,	Type I
208	IOC " "	" II
209	IOC ** 4t	" III
210	IOC 44 44	· IV
211	20c lilac and black,	Type I
213	200 11 11	" II
213	20¢ " "	" III
214	25c lilac and black,	Type I
215	25c '' ''	II
216	250 " "	" III
217	25c " "	· · IV
218	30c lilac and black,	Type I
219	30c '' ''	II
220	30c " "	" III
22I	40e lilac and black,	Type I
222	40c " "	II
223	400 tt tt	" III
224	400 tf 46	· · IV
225	50c lilac and black,	Type I
226	50c '' ''	11
227	50C 44 46	" III

October, 1892-95.

Typographed on white wove paper, with the denomination of value printed in black. All the values are of the same design, and there are three types of each value, corresponding to the three first types of the preceding issue. Size, 18½x22mm.

The plates of the various values are made up as follows, each plate consisting of 100 stamps.

Plates of the 2½, 5 and 10 cent stamps:

29 stamps of type I. 18 " II. 53 " III.

2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
1	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	-3	1
I	I	I	1	1	3	I	I	3	3
3	3	I	3	I	1	2	3	I	3
1	I	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	1
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	1
3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	I	3
3	I	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3
r	3	I	3	3	3	3	3	2	3

Plate of the 25 cent stamps:

14 stamps of type I.

1 " II.

85 " " III.

Arranged as per following diagram:

3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
3	1	I	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	I	3	I	2
3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
I	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

We have not seen sheets of the other values, and are not able to describe the construction of their plates.



Pe	erforated 121/2.	
228	21/2 lilac and black,	Type I
229	2½c " "	'A II
230	21/2 " "	" III
231	5c lilac and black,	Type I
232	5c ** **	, u II
233	5c " "	III
234	roc lilac and black,	Type I
235	IOC " "	A II
236	IOC "	" III
237	20c lilac and black	Туре І
238	200 " "	,, II
239	200 11 11	" III
240	25c lilac and black,	Type I
241	25c " "	ii II
242	25c " "	" III
243	50c lilac and black,	Type I
244	50c ** **	, 11
245	50c " "	" III
18	96.	1

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue; all the stamps on the plate are of type I.

Perf. 12½.

246 40c lilac and black, Type I

SWAZIELAND.

CURRENCY: 12 PENCE—I SHILLING; 20 SHILLINGS—£1—\$4.87, U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1889-90.

Stamps of the South African Republic of the issues of March, November and December, 1885, and April, 1887, surcharged horizontally in black Swazieland The surcharge measures 13½mm. The letters s, L and D are 2 mm., and the others 1½mm., in height.



1º Perforated 121/2. ½p gray, black surcharge I 2p olive green, black surcharge 6p blue 2sh 6p yellow 5sh dark blue 6.6 4 8.6 .00 rosh red brown Varieties : a. Surcharge inverted. ½p gray, black surcharge 2p olive green, black surcharge 5sh dark blue 8 9

b. SWAZIELAN (without D.) ½p gray, black surcharge IO

TT

ap olive green, black surcharge 5sh dark blue 12

c. Same as "b" with surcharge inverted. 5sh dark blue, black surcharge 13

2º Perforated 121/x12.

ip rose, black surcharge IA. 2p olive green, black surcharge 15

16 Ish green, black surcharge Varieties :

a. Surcharge inverted.

2p olive green, black surcharge 1sh green, black surcharge 18

b. SWAZIELAN [without D].

IQ 2p olive green

1893.

Same as preceding issue, but with surcharge in red.

Perforated 121/2.

1/2 p gray, red surcharge

Varieties :

a. Surcharge inverted.

1/2 p gray, red surcharge b. Double surcharge.

1/2 p gray, red surcharge 22

Reprints.

July, 1894.

Same as regular issues, but with period after Swazieland.

Perforated (?)

1/2 gray, black surcharge 24

1p rose 25 Ep olive green, black surcharge

26 10sh red brown With the exception of the period, the surcharge is identical with that of the originals.

COUNTERFEITS.

The only forgery seen by us has the surcharge a trifle larger than the genuine.

SWEDEN.

CURRENCY: 48 SKILLING BANCO-I RIX DALER-54 CENTS, U. S. CURRENCY.

100 ÖRE-I KRONA -27 CENTS, U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 1st, 1855.

Typographed on white wove paper varying in texture. Size 18x21mm.



Perforated 14x131/2.

3s dark green

2 3s bright green

4s blue

4s pale blue

6s gray

6 6s bistre gray

8s yellow 8 8s orange

9

24s vermilion 24s pale vermilion IO

Reprints.

1º 1868.

White wove paper.

Perforated 14.

11 3s light green

12 4s blue

13 6s lilac

14

8s yellow

15 24s vermilion

20 1885.

Thin glazed white paper.

Perforated 13.

16 3s green

4s dark blue

18 6s lilac

8s yellow

20 24s vermilion July 1st, 1858.

Typographed on white wove paper varying in texture. Size, 17x20mm.



1º Perforated 14x131/2.

55 yellow green 21

22

50 green 23 50 dark green

9ö lilac 24

25 9ö violet

26 12ö blue

12ö dark blue 27

28 12ö ultramarine 24ö yellow 29

240 orange 30

30ö brown 31

30ö bistre brown

32 300 red brown 33

34 500 rose

500 carmine 35

2º Perforated 14.

36 5ö yellow green

37

5ö green 5ö dark green 38

98 lilac

39

90 violet 40 120 blue 41

12ö dark blue 42 43 12ö ultramarine

24ö yellow 43 24ö orange 45 46 300 brown

300 bistre brown 47 48 30ö red brown

500 rose 40 500 carmine 50

Reprints.

Thin glazed white wove paper.

Perforated 13. 51 50 green 52 9ö violet

53 120 blue 54 240 yellow 300 brown

56 500 rose December 1st, 1862.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, I'x2Imm.



Perforated 14. 3ö bistre 3ö brown 58

Reprints.

1885.

Thin glazed white wove paper. Perforated 13.

30 brown

April 1st, 1860. Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 1634 x191/2mm.



Perforated 14.

60 170 mauve 61 170 gray lilac

62 200 vermilion

200 bright vermilion

Reprints.

1885.

Thin glazed white wove paper.

Perforated 13. 64 170 violet 65 200 red

July 1st, 1872.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 171/2x193/mm. The I rix daler is of a different type from the other values and is printed in two colors, the frame being printed in brown and the central medallion in blue.





Perforated 14.

66 3ö yellow brown 67 30 bistre brown

68 50 yellow green 69 50 blue green

50 dark green 70 71 6ö violet 72 6ö lilac

6ö red lilac 73 74 6ö gray 12ö blue

75 76 12ö pale blue 77 200 vermilion 78 200 pale vermilion 24ö yellow

80 240 orange 81 30ö pale brown

82 30ö dark brown 83 500 rose 84 500 carmine

85 1rd brown, center blue 86 1rd bistre, center blue

1rd bistre, center ultramarine Variety : Error-inscription TRETIO ORB, instead of TJUGO ÖRE.

200 vermilion (error)

Reprints.

1885.

79

Thin glazed white weve paper. Ird brown, center blue

1876-78.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

1º Perforated 14.

4ö dark gray (December 1876)

2º Perforated 13 3ö yellow brown OT 3ö bistre brown

92 40 gray 93 4ö pale gray 94

95 50 yellow green 96 5ö blue green 50 dark green 97

98 6ö lilac 6ö red lilac 99 100 12ö blue IOI 12ö pale blue

102	200 vermilion
103	200 pale vermilion
104	24ö yellow
105	240 orange
106	300 pale brown
107	300 dark brown
103	500 pale rose
109	500 rose red
IIO	500 carmine
III	1rd bistre, center blue

May, 1878.

Same type, paper and impresssion as I rix daler of preceding issue.

Perforated 13. II2 Ikr bistre, center blue Ikr bistre, center dark blue 113 January 1st, 1885.

Typographed (portrait of King Oscar II) on white wove paper. Size, 18x21mm.



Perforated 13. 100 dull rose End of 1885.

Same type, paper and impression as pre-ceding issue, but printed in aniline ink.

Perforated 13. 100 rose carmine 10ö pink 116

1886-87.

Same type, impression and paper as pre-

ceding issue, with printed in blue

on reverse of slamp. Perforated 13. 3ö yellow brown II7 30 bistre brown II8 IIO 4ö gray 4ö dark gray 120 121 50 vellow green 122 50 dark green 6ö lilac 123 65 red lilac 124 125 100 pink 126 200 vermilion 200 pale vermilion 127 128 300 pale brown 30ö dark brown 120

500 rose 130 500 carmine 131

Ikr bistre, center dark blue 132

October, 1889. Provisional issue.

12 and 24 ore stamps of the issue of 1876-78 surcharged in blue with new value, the original value being obliterated by a design composed of three crowns on a lined background, surrounded by a double circle.



Perforated 13.

133 100 on 120 blue, blue surcharge 100 on 240 yellow " Variety: Surcharge inverted. 100 on 120 blue, blue surcharge

1891.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 18x201/2mm. Watermarked a Crown.



Perforated 13. 50 yellow green 136 137 50 blue green 100 rose carmine 138 100 aniline rose 130 100 carmine 200 dark blue I4E 200 slate blue 30ö dark brown 143 144 500 dark gray

July, 1891.

Same type and impression as issue of 1886-87, with a post horn printed in blue on reverse of stamp.

Perforated 13. 2ö orange 145

Varieties . a. Period before FRIMARKE.

20 orange

b. Period before FRIMARKE and figure of value larger. 147 20 orange

Typographed in two colors on white wove paper. The central oval and the outline of the figures of value, as well as the groundwork of the spandrels, are printed in one color and the remainder of the stamp in Size, 18x20 mm. Watermarked another. a Crown.



Perforated 13.

148 10 yellow brown and ultramarine

20 dark blue and yellow 140

150 30 brown and orange

ISI 40 carmine and ultramarine

December, 1896

Same type, impression, etc., as issue of

1891. Wa'ermarked a Crown. Perforated 13.

150 red brown 152

250 orange 153

STAMPS FOR THE CITY OF STOCK-HOLM.

July 1st, 1856.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 201/x171/2 mm.



Perforated 131/2x14. [Isk] black

Reprints.

1º 1868.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.

[1sk] black

2º 1885.

Thin glased white wove paper.

Perforated 13.
3 [1sk] black 203

January 1st, 1862.

Same type, paper and impression as pre-

ceding issue.

Perforated 131/2x14. [30] bistre brown

Reprints.

rº 1868.

White wove paper.

Perforated 14.

[30] bistre

2º 1885.

Thin glased white wove paper. Perforated 13. [30] bistre

THE FIRST ISSUE OF SHANGHAI

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

(Continued from page 26.)

REFERENCE LIST.

The stamps marked with a * I have been unable to see. I have placed them by means of Mr. Thornhill's descriptions.

The stamps marked with a + are known cancelled.

The numbers in parenthesis are those of the Thornhill handbook.

On the 2 candareens stamps in groups I to IX inclusive, the first of the Chinese characters in the left-hand panel is the character Liang ().

GROUP I.

Very clear, early impressions. The central block is separated by a wide space from the horizontal lines above and below it, and is equally distant from them. These lines are moderately thick and quite straight. The top and bottom frame lines overlap the ends of the side frame lines. The lines under the characters in the upper corners are in a straight line with that under SHANGHAI L. P. O. The corresponding lines in the lower part of the stamp are also in a straight line.

The line under the Chinese character Hai in the upper left corner curves upward at both ends. The line above the character Pu in the lower left corner curves upward at the left end. The "s" of SHANGHAI is close to the vertical line at its lest, but the "s" of CANDAREENS is not close to the vertical line at its right. The figures of value on the 2, 8 and 16 candareens are above the line of the word.

Candareens in the plural. Numerals: Antique on the 2, 4 and 8c; the 16c has a Roman I and an antique 6 Paper: Thin white wove.

t (18e) 2c gray-black † 2 (13b) 4c yellow

4c yellow. Double impression 8c green. Space between SHAN 4 (23c) and GHAI.

8c green. Space between SHANGH and AI.

) 8c yellow-green. Space between SHANGH and AL.

7 (28d) 16c scarlet. Space between SHANGH and AI.

I have copies of Nos. 1 and 6 on slightly

I think this group were printed in the order of the list.

GROUP II.

Much the same as group I. The impressions are blurred by too liberal use of ink. On the 2 and 8 candareens the lines above and below the central block are a little nearer to it than in the preceding group. SHANGHAI L. P. O. is nearer the line above it than that below it. The "s" of SHANGHAI is far from the vertical line at its left and the "S" of CANDAREENS close to the vertical line at its right The letters "CA" of CANDAREENS have dropped below the line of the word.

Candareens in the plural. Numerals: As in group I. Paper: Thin white wove.

+ 8 (11b) 2c deep rusty black

9 (23b) 8c green 10 (28b) 16c scarlet

The order of printing was probably numbers 10, 8, 9.

GROUP III.

Impressions nearly as clear as in group I. The lines above and below the centre piece are close to it and very thin, The upper line has the left end turned upward and the right end turned downward. The three horizontal lines in the upper part of the stamps are still in a straight line but the lower three are not, the left end of the middle one being considerably higher than the short line over the character in the lower left corner. The frame lines at the sides now overlap the ends of the top and bottom frame lines. SHANGHAI L. P. O. occupies about the same position as in group II. CANDAREENS is far from the line at the left and the numerals are below the line of the word but nearer to it than before,

Candareens in the plural. Numerals: Antique. Paper: Thin white wove.

†11 (18d) 2c deep black †12 (13a) 4c yellow

13 (23e) 8c bright green There is nothing to indicate the order of printing of this group.

GROUP IV.

Very like group III. The line above CAN-DAREENS shows a slight depression above the letters "ND." This depression is a feature

of groups IV to XII inclusive. The numerals are on a line with CANDAREENS, but further from it than in the preceeding group; the final "s" of the word is close to the vertical line at its right.

Candareens in the plural. Numerals: As in group I. Paper: Thin wove and pelure.

A. Thin wove paper.

+14 (IIc) 2c greenish black, yellowish white

†15 (18b) 2c dull black, bluish white paper, finer quality than No. 14.

16 (28c) 16c scarlet B. Pelure paper.

17 (18b) 2c dull black

I think in the order of printing No. 17 preceded No. 16.

GROUP V.

Impressions blurred by excess of ink. The horizontal lines above and below the central block are further from it, especially the lower one, than in group IV, and about on a level with the smaller lines at the sides. The English inscription at the bottom occupies about the same position as in group IV, but that at the top was not securely fastened and the letters slipped out of place more or less on the various stamps.

Candareens in the plural. Numerals: As in group I.

Paper: Pelure. *18 (18c) 2c black

19 (13c) 4c orange 20 (14)

20 (14) Sc bright grass-green 21 (28a) 16c scarlet. The "O" of "L. P. O." is far from the vertical line at the right. The "S" of SHANGHAI is nearer the line at the left than on the other stamps of the group.

) 16c scarlet. The "P" of "L. P. O." 22 (is above the line of the other letters.

I believe the order of printing to be Nos. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 21.

GROUP VI.

Almost identical with group V. central cut is nearer the line above it than that below it, and the left end of the latter is very slightly higher than the line over the character in the lower left corner.

Candareens in the plural. Numerals: As in group I.

Paper: Pelure.

*23 (13d) 4c orange The lower half of the 24 (28e) 16c scarlet. left frame line is double. The "S" of SHANGHAI is close to the vertical line at the left. The letters "L. P. o." are much more spaced than heretofore. This spacing is maintained in most of the stamps of succeeding groups.

The stamps were printed in the order they are here listed.

GROUP VII.

Clear impressions but the central cut begins to show signs of wear at the edges. It is very close to the line below and correspondingly removed from the line above it. The latter line has been slightly damaged and shows a trifling elevation below the space between the letters "1" and "L" of SHANGHAI L. P. O. The three horizontal lines in the upper part of the stamp are not in a straight line. The one at the left is higher and that at the right lower than the centre line. The three lines in the lower part are almost in line with one another. The one at the left has been reversed and now turns downward at the right-hand end. The "s" of SHANGHAI is close to the line at the left and the "s" of CANDAREENS is far from the line at the right.

Candareens in the plural. Numerals: Antique, Paper: Pelure and thin wove.

A. Pelure paper.

*25 (IIa) 2c rusty black

26 (15) 4c ochre-yellow. The Chinese value reads 4 mace (1) silver

instead of 4 candariens (3) silver.

27 (16) 8c deep green. The Chinese value reads 8 mace () silver instead of 8 candareens () silver.

B. Thin wove paper.

†28 (18a) 2c greenish black

I have copies of Nos. 26 and 27 gummed, Mr. Thornhill says he has not seen either of them in this condition. I have been unable to identify No. 25. Comparing the illustration (IIa) in the handbook with stamp No. 28 (18a), I can see no difference in the setting and infer that they are alike except in paper and shade of ink.

The order of printing was 26, 27, 25 and

28.

GROUP VIII.

On No. 29 the position of the central device is about the same as in the preceding group and I think it quite possible the stamp belongs in that group. On the other stamps of group VIII the block is about equally distant from the lines above and below it. The relative position of the three horizontal lines at the top varies. The line above CANDAREEN is lower than the short lines at the sides except on No. 29. The final "N" of CANDAREEN is far from the vertical line at the right and the numeral is usually much below the line of the word. The end letters

of SHANGHAI L. P. O. are close to the vertical lines, and all the letters seem to have had considerable vertical play.

Candareen in the singular.

Numerals: Antique.

Paper: Horizontally laid, white or toned.

29 (6f) Ic dark blue. The line under the character in the upper right corner is lower than that under SHANGHAI L. P. O.

30 (6d) Ic pale blue. The three horizontal lines in the upper part of the stamp are on the same level.

31 (6c) Ic blue. The line under the character in the upper left corner is a little lower than that under

SHANGHAI L. P. O.

1c dull blue. The line under the character in the upper left corner, is much lower than that under SHANGHAI L. P. O., while the line under the character in the upper right corner is very slightly higher than that under SHANGHAI L. P. O. My copy is on deeply toned paper.

33 () It dull blue. The letters "L. P."
of "L. P. O." are above the line.
34 () It dull blue. The letters "P. O."

34 () ie dull blue. The letters "P. o," of "L. P. o," are above the line.

On my copy the "o" is impressed without color. This stamp is found on toned paper.

35 (6b) Ic dull blue. The letters "L. P. O."

are poorly printed and read

"I. P. C.," "I P. C", etc.

*36 (6g) 1c blue. The letters "L. P. O." are below the level of SHANGHAL.

37 () Ic blue. The letters "L. P." are below the level of SHANGHAL.

38 (6e) Ic blue. The letters "SH" of SHANGHAI are above the line of the rest of the word.

I have arranged this group in the order in which I think the stamps were printed.

GROUP IX.

Impressions fairly clear, except Nos. 49 and 50. The central cut is widely separated from the lines above and below it, a trifle more from the former than from the latter. The short lines between the left-hand panel and the corner characters have both been reversed. The ends of the upper line now turn downward and the left end of the lower line turns upward. The line over CANDAREEN is lower than the short lines at the sides, except on Nos. 45 and 51. The relative positions of the three horizontal lines at the top change somewhat on the various stamps. The "S" of SHANGHAI is close to the line at the left. The final "N" of CANDAREEN is about 4 mm. from the line at the right, which is further than in any other group. The numerals are close to the left vertical line and usually

below the level of CANDAREEN. In all the stamps of this group the "D" of CANDAREEN is more or less below the line of the word.

Candareen in the singular.

Numerals; Antique. Paper: Thin wove and horizontally laid.

A. Thin white wove paper.

39 (3b) 4c yellow. CANDAREEN in a fairly straight line.

40 (3a) 4c yellow. "CAND" below the line of "AREEN."

41 (2a) 2c gray-black. Final "N" of CAN-DAREEN above the line of the word.

42 () 2c gray-black. Final "N" of CAN-DAREEN slightly below the line of the word.

43 () 2c gray-black. Final "N" of CAN-DAREEN below the line of the word about half the height of the letter.

44 (2b) 2c gray-black. Final "N" of CAN-DAREEN entirely below the line

of the word.

- 45 (2c) 2c gray-black. CANDAREEN in a fairly straight line, except the letter "D." The line over the character in the lower right corner has dropped to the level of the line over CANDAREEN, thus making the corner square smaller than usual.
- 46 () 4c yellow. A dot of color below the "D" of CANDAREEN.
- 47 () 4c yellow. A dot of color below the first "N" of CANDAREEN. 48 () 1c pale blue. Clear print.
- †49 (1) Ic bright blue. Blurred print.
 50 () Ic dark blue. Badly blurred print.
 Nos. 46 and 47 are varieties of Mr.
 Thornhill's 3b and Nos. 48 and 50 are varieties of his No. 1.

B. Laid paper.

51 (7b) 2c gray-black. The line over the character in the lower right corner is in line with that over CANDAREEN. This is apparently the same setting as No. 45.

52 (7a) 2c gray-black. The line over the character in the lower right corner is much above the line over CANDAREEN.

53 (8b) 4c yellow. A dot of color below the "R" of CANDAREEN.

54 () 4c yellow. A dot of color below the second "A" of CANDAREEN.

55 (8a) 4c yellow. A dot of color below the "D" of CANDAREEN.

I think the correct order of printing will

I think the correct order of printing will be restored by placing Nos. 51 to 55 inclusive between Nos. 45 and 46.

GROUP X.

Impressions poor, either blurred by too much ink or indistinct from too little. Posi-

tion of central device about as in group IX. The three lines at the top are nearly in line with one another, except on No.59 and possibly No. 60 (which I have not seen). The left end of the line over CANDAREEN is about on a level with the short line over the character in the lower left corner. The final "N" of CANDAREEN is still far from the vertical line at the right, though not as far as in group IX. Except on No. 56 the letters "CAND" slope slightly downward toward the right.

Candareen in the singular. Numerals: Antique. Paper: Thin white wove.

56 () Ic pale blue. The top of the "I" leans slightly to the right and the letters "CAND" are above "AREEN".

†57 (4a) 8c dark olive-green. The line under the upper right corner is in line with that under SHANGHAI
L. P. O. But the line in the lower right corner is much above that over CANDAREEN.

58 (4b) 8c dark olive-green. The line in the upper right corner is slightly below that under SHANGHAI L. P. o. and the line in the lower right corner is about on the level of that over CANDARKEN.

59 (4c) 8c dark olive-green. All the lines and characters on the right side have dropped downward and the short, horizontal lines are

*60 (4d) 8c dark olive-green. I have not seen this stamp and therefore cannot describe the position of the lines. Mr. Thornhill says:

"The right and left outside horizontal lines are barely distinguishable and the right-hand bottom corner character slopes from left to right."

6t (5) 16c scarlet. The "6" of "16" is set much higher than the "1" and the period after CANDAREEM has dropped below the line.

62 (5) 16c orange-vermilion. Same as No. 61.

63 () 6c scarlet. The Chinese value reads 16 CANDAREENS, but the "1" of the English value has failed to print except a minute speck of color. A similar error (?) occurs in the 16 CANDAREENS of a later group, but the variety with the value in the singular has not hitherto been catalogued.

The order of printing was apparently that of this list.

GROUP XI.

Somewhat blurred impressions. Setting

very similar to the last group. The three lines at the top are in a straight line.

The line over CANDAREENS is higher than the side line at the left and lower than that at the right. The word CAN-DAREENS is set up very crookedly, being almost in a curve. The final "s" seems larger than before and the period following it is lower than the letter. There are two small dots of color in the upper character of the Chinese value.

Candareens in the plural. Numerals: Antique. Paper: Thin white wove.

64 (21b) 6c red-brown. The "6 CAN" of the value are about on a line.

65 (21b) 6c dull red-brown, much blurred.
The "6 CAN" of the value slope downward toward the right.

66 (21b) 6c pale red-brown. Only differs from No. 65 in color.

The order was as given.

GROUP XII.

Colors blurred and washy. Setting almost identical with group XI, the cut being a trifle further from the line over the value. The period after the "o" of "L. P. o." is at the top instead of the bottom of the letter except, perhaps, on No. 67. I have not a copy of the latter stamp, and in the illustration in the handbook the period cannot be distinguished. In this group the compartment rules usually cut deeply into or through the paper and the stamps frequently have to be backed to keep them together,

Candareens in the plural.

Numerals: Roman 1 and antique 2 on the 12c, antique on the other values. Paper: Laid and thin wove.

A. Horizontally laid paper.

*+67 (19e) 3c carmine-brown

B. Thin white wove paper.

68 (27a) 12c pale terra cotta

69 (21a) 6c pale terra cotta. CANDAREENS forms a ragged but not a curved line. The letters "CAN" are on a line with one another

70 () 6c dark terra cotta, much blurred. The letters "CA" are lower than the "N" of CANDAREENS. This stamp is frequently found cut

with a pen knife along the frame lines

I believe the order to be as given, though possibly the positions of Nos. 67 and 68 should be reversed.

GROUP XIII.

Impressions heavily inked and blurred. Setting very like that of group XII. but on some of the stamps the center block is a little nearer the line below it. The period after the "O" of "L.P.O." is still misplaced. The line over CANDAREENS, which has so long shown a depression over the letters "ND," has been replaced by a new one, quite straight and slightly thicker. The line over the character in the lower left corner has also been changed. It lacks the pronounced hook of its predecessor, though it is by no means a straight line. CANDAREENS is set up very crookedly. Beginning with this group the two CANDAREENS stamps bear the Chipese character Erk (__)

Candareens in the plural except on the

Numerals: Roman I, antique 2 and 4. Paper: Thin wove and laid.

A Thin white wove paper.

71 (26a) Ic bright blue. "I. CA," above the line of "NDAREEN,"
72 (26b) Ic bright blue. "A" above the

+72 (26b)

line of CANDAREEN.

Ic bright blue. "c" above and
"D" below the line of CAN-*73 (26c) DAREEN.

2c deep black 74 (17) 75 (20e) 4c chrome-yellow

B. Laid paper.

*76 (26a) 1c blue. Supposed to be the same setting as one of the other IC stamps with Roman I.

77 (17a) 2c deep black, Setting identical

with No. 74.

I should be glad to know on whose authority No. 76 is listed. Mr. Thornhill says he has never seen it and I cannot learn of any collector who has or knows of it.

In the order of printing Nos. 76 and 77 probably came between Nos. 73 and 74.

[To be continued.]

FAKING AND COUNTERFEIT STAMPS.

From Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.

As to being a fine fake, it was a fine fake; for several months it had passed under the eyes of all that is prominent in Philately. There had been mistrust, in spite of the serious price asked-ten thousand francs, which seems to be the price of a really rare stamp; however, it must be stated that it was not one stamp, but two, two inseparables, which, if cut asunder by a stroke from a pair of scissors, would have been worth almost nothing; in plain words, it was a pair of 15c green Republic of 1849, uncancelled, superb, with large margins and which had the rare fortune of being tête-bêche, that is to say, one of the stamps had the head downwards with respect to the other. Nearly all the values of 1849 are known in this way, which shows great negligence on the part of the printer of that time. But up to quite recently the 15c. green, and 40c. red were lacking from the list. It had been said, and we had repeated it, that the green existed in the Durrieux collection, but nobody could boast of having seen it.

This year (1896), one of these green tête bêche stamps is discovered on a letter returned from America, prepaid in 1850 by means of stamps of various values; naturally, this prodigy goes straight into the collection of Mr. de F., who did not possess it. This tête bêche was not irreproachable, one of the stamps had about a quarter cut away and the whole was heavily cancelled. Hardly a month had passed when the magnificent unused tête-bêche mentioned at the beginning of this article was offered to the same collector; we can imagine the despair of the collector who has just paid out a large sum and yet is tempted to replace the defective copies; however, he resists, being

somewhat distrustful.

The rarity is then offered at the round sum of ten thousand francs; no purchaser appearing, it drops to nine thousand, then to eight thousand, then to six thousand; finally it is sold to a country tradesman through the agency of a go-between, and it would now calmly be the glory of a rich collection if the following incident had not occurred. The 15c. green tête-bêche had not been seen for nearly forty years, but it might have existed, since the plate of this stamp from which trial printings had been made, has this defect.

But the 4oc. red must always have been printed correctly. "Quite a mistake," said the young dealer who had discovered the 15c., "the collector who sold me the 15c. had the set complete, including the red, and I will

wager to produce it."

The bet was taken; it was bold, not that the group of stamps in question was not forthcoming at the time specified, but the losers, before paying, insisted that the stamps should be subjected to trial by boiling water; the result was pitiable; one of the two stamps became partly detached in spite of the hoped for insolubility of the glue, varnish, collodion, or other special agglutinative agent, which resists cold water, but which, it appears, gives way at 100° Centigrade (=212° Fahrenheit), especially if care is taken to add a little

alcohol to the water.

This fake is a variation of those which we mentioned not long ago; it is even more subtle. To obtain it, choice was made of a stamp—we believe it was a thinned essay—having a large margin, and on this margin there had been glued head downwards a similar stamp reduced to the condition of a fine scale by a process unknown to us, perhaps that which is used for copying engravings on glass. Clever pumicing of the margins and a strong pressure must have finished the process which is really not a commonplace one. A stamp mender who has the name of a prophet is said to be a perfect master of the art. The sequel was that the 15c. green came back to Paris, and that the hot bath was as fatal to it as to the 40c. red; not only was the amount reimbursed by the seller, but he consented to pay the go-between 1500 francs as an indemnity.

Are not all these things really extraordinary and worthy of being noted

as they happen?

Misfortunes never come singly; the young dealer in question, who is, nevertheless, quite intelligent, was obliged to reimburse the price of unpaid letter stamps of France of 1, 2 and 5 francs black, unused, of which he has lately sold quantities to dealers at the minimum price of 8 francs the set; these stamps are very well imitated, they are printed in groups of at least four, so as to admit of the use of a perforating machine which produces holes identical with those of the current French stamps, which shows noteworthy pro-

gress in the art of counterfeiting.

The types, being obtained by careful photo-engraving, do not differ from the official types, which are obtained in the same way; nevertheless the acid has eaten slightly into a few points, thus divulging the fraud; we will mention the following which is found in the upper part of the frame: below the word CHIFFRE, which is white on a black ground, there is a line, or, more properly speaking, a fillet, which, seen through a magnifying glass, becomes two parallel lines; the lower line is generally clear and continuous in the genuine stamps; in the counterfeits it is broken and partly eaten away. Other minute details enable the expert to point out without hesitation those which are not genuine.

THE ORIGIN AND STATUS OF RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS. BY WM. HERRICK.

Within the past few months considerable interest has been taken in Russian rural stamps, and quite a number of collectors, in this part of the

country at least, have started collections of them.

The majority, however, of American philatelists, through lack of information chiefly, contemptuously pass them by, frightened, perhaps, by the name of "Locals" that is generally applied to them, placing them in their ignorance, in the same class as Danish, Norwegian or German locals and things unworthy of the attention of a conscientious collector.

Local stamps, as a rule, are issued by private individuals or companies to carry the mail in competition with the post office of the country where they are issued, with a purely mercenary motive; they generally are not looked upon with favor by the powers that be, who, as a rule, end by suppressing them

either directly or indirectly.

Such, I believe, is the general idea of the status of the local stamps, but sometimes that name is erroneously applied, for instance: in speaking about Confederate or Russian locals, the correct appellation of which should be Confederate postmaster's provisional and Russian rural stamps.

As a writer in Le Timbre Poste put it a number of years ago, there are

in Russia four kinds of local stamps:

1st. Stamps issued by the Government for use in certain cities: Warsaw, Moscow, St. Petersburg.

2d. Stamps issued by the Government for certain Provinces: Poland,

Livonia, Levant.

3d. Stamps issued with the sanction of the Government by private companies: Russian Company of Navigation, Commerce and Railroad, of Odessa.

4th. Stamps issued with Government sanction by rural administrations.

This last class is the one that forms the subject of this article.

In order to fully understand the position occupied by these rural stamps a few words concerning the provincial administration of Russia are necessary.

Russia is divided into 91 governments, or provinces, which are subdivid-

ed into districts, the total number of which is 762.

After having liberated the serfs in 1861 the Tzar Alexander II. by a decree issued on January 1st, 1864, invited the nation to take part in the administration of local affairs, such as roads, primary education, erection of

public buildings, public health, rural taxation, etc.

To this end, delegates of the different classes, noblemen, inhabitants of the cities and peasants are elected by ballot by the inhabitants of the district and meet once a year, in September, to discuss local affairs and legislate accordingly: this body is called DEMCKOE COBPANIE (zyem-sko-yea so-bran-yea), which means "Rural Assembly." From their numbers are chosen the members of the DEMCKOE YHPABA (zyem-sko yeo co-prá vá) "Rural Administration," a permanent, salaried body, which carries out the instructions of the assembly, thus being a kind of executive; members of both the assembly and the administration are elected for a term of three years.

The Governor of the Province, appointed by the Imperial government, has the right to interfere and even dissolve the assembly should it discuss

questions outside of those to which it is restricted.

An assembly of all the rural administrations of a province forms a higher assembly to hear complaints against any district administration of the same

province.

Not all the provinces of the Empire are allowed the privilege of having rural assemblies. Poland, Lithuania, the south-western provinces, Siberia and the Caucasus are deprived of them, as well as some insufficiently popu-

lated provinces such as Astrakhan and Arkangielsk.

At the time of the organization of these rural assemblies the postal service of Russia was in a very rudimentary state, owing to lack of means of communication or to insufficient population, rendering the transportation of the mails very costly; the Imperial post-office was only in operation in the more thickly settled districts, and along the lines of the railroads, which were not then very extended, consequently a large part of the Empire was entirely deprived of postal facilities. It was then only natural that, under such conditions, one of the first subjects taken up by the rural administrations was the postal service. The first rural post-office established was in Vetlonga, in the province of Kostroma, which began operations toward the beginning of 1865; it did not issue stamps as far as can be learned, the first known stamp being that of Schlusselburg, in the province of St. Petersburg, issued in September, 1865.

During the following years, other districts followed this example until in 1869 quite a number of ruval post offices were in operation, some of them issuing stamps; it is only then that this came to the knowledge of the Imperial postal authorities at St. Petersburg and as in this case the rural assemblies

had exceeded their rights some of the offices were suppressed.

These attempts however, bore their fruit, for the eyes of the Imperial administration were opened to the postal needs of the country and the scheme of rural post offices having been favorably thought of, the following circular, dated September 3d, 1870, was sent to the presidents of all the rural administrations:

" Ministerial Decree of September 3d, 1870.

"Considering the limited means allowed the Post Office Department, which are becoming insufficient to insure to all the inhabitants of the Empire the delivery of their private correspondence, especially in localities which by their geographical position are almost totally deprived of postal communica-

tion, or are at a great distance from the organized offices of the Imperial post, in order to facilitate to the inhabitants of these localities the means of exchanging their correspondence in an easier and especially cheaper way, in accordance with the laws of the Senate, dated August 27th of this year, I authorize the establishing of a private local post office in localities where the necessity is felt, on the fo'lowing conditions:

 The local post is authorized
 To transmit from the post office the ordinary mail as well as newspapers and circulars, money orders, registered letters and other mail matter to all points more or less distant of the district.

b. To transmit the various articles of mail matter of the district to the

nearest post office.

c. Also to transmit the local mail between the various localities of the

districts deprived of postal service.

- 2. The local post office is responsible for the regularity of the mail received by it from the Imperial post office, and in case a registered letter be lost this local office will agree, upon an order from the Postal Department of the Imperial administration, to reimburse the sender a sum not to exceed 10 rubles.
- The transportation of the local mail is only authorized on the cross roads between the cities and villages.
- The local post office is allowed to have its stamps, only on condition that their design differs entirely from those of the stamps used in the Empire.

5. The post men of the local post office may wear on their bags the arms

of the province or the district, but without the post horn.

Notifying your Excellency of the measures taken, I have the honor of begging you to transmit to the different offices the ordinances of the organization of the local post so as to insure to the inhabitants of the district the free exchange of their correspondence.

The Governor of the Ministry of the Interior,

(Signed) PRINCE LOBANOFF ROSTOVSKY.

The Director,

(Signed) BARON VELICO."

This decree places the Russian rural stamps on an entirely different plane, much higher than other so-called local stamps, the establishment of rural post offices being not merely sanctioned but recommended by the Govern ment; the stamps are really semi-official, or if I may express it thus: Government stamps issued by proxy.

Not all of the districts availed themselves of the privileges granted them by the above decree, for a great many have never used stamps though having a rural post office; only 141 districts have issued postage stamps, and of these 94 are in operation now, the others have been superseded by the Imperial post office, owing to changes in local conditions such as increased population,

improved means of communication, etc.

The first mention in any philatelic paper of Russian rural stamps is found in the Stamp Collectors' Magazine for March or April, 1869, where a stamp of Bogorodsk is described; since that time several papers, notably Le Timbre Poste, have regularly chronicled the new issues and newly discovered

Some of the stamps issued by the rural post offices are quite rare, some, in fact, are absolutely unobtainable, and the cause for it is very simple when one thinks of their early history. It was only in the seventies that collectors began to look for Zemstvo stamps and in some districts, stamps had been in use half a dozen years or more. Generally, the early issues were very small, being a kind of an experiment and owing also to the small use for them, the illiteracy among the peasants in Russia being simply appalling; several issues may have seen the light and disappeared leaving practically no trace of their existence before collectors began hunting for them; some districts are supposed to have issued stamps, but where they are now no one can tell; in other districts certain stamps, by decrees and descriptions, are known to have existed, but so far they have not found their way into collections.

Another cause for the scarcity of some of the issues was the unwillingness of certain rural postmasters to sell stamps to dealers or collectors; what a Russian official does not understand is suspicious, and not seeing how men could enjoy possessing stamps, they thought the pretext of collecting a flimsy

cover for some dark motive.

The rarity of some stamps is also due to the fact that the printing was frequently done without proper supervision, the town or village lithographer often using whatever ink and paper he had at hand, so that sometimes one printing was quite different in color or paper from those preceding or following it, without for that indicating another issue, as generally no special attention was paid to such trifles,

The early issues were nearly all lithographed or type set, and generally were very crude looking, but within the last few years the quality of the work has been greatly improved, though losing by it some of its picturesqueness, some of them even being printed at the Imperial printing office in St. Peters

burg.

In paragraph 4 of the decree of September, 1870, it was specified that the rural stamps should not resemble the Imperial ones and this caused the suppression of several insues: in Morschansk, the 1881 issue, and Orgneyeff, the 1880 issue were suppressed on account of their similarity, respectively to the regular Russian and the Russian Levant stamps. This restriction was also enforced, very needlessly it would seem, in the case of the rare 3kop red of Melitopol and the rural administration made a silent but very forcible protest by having its next issue represent a man on horseback smoking a cigar, which, every one will admit, is somewhat different from the Imperial stamps.

Some districts have issued provisional stamps owing generally to a change in postal rates and in such a case a few, horribile dictu have made use

of the surcharge, generally manuscript, but sometimes printed.

As far as unnecessary issues are concerned, the Russian rural administrations have been very free from the taint, only three districts having fallen from grace; of these three, one Biejetsk was suppressed on January 1st, 1896, another, Bogorodsk, the worst offender (and the postmaster a stamp collector, too!) is on the point of disappearing as the Imperial post office has taken charge of nearly all its sub-offices, and is extending daily, while the third, Griazovetz, has had no new issue since 1894.

Here it should be stated that the districts are divided into BOJOCTЫ (volos-te,) or sub-districts. A few districts have had issues of several stamps of the same value in different designs or of the same stamp printed in different colors; this at a first glance would seem to indicate a speculative motive, but they were only to distinguish the different postal routes, each one to have its

distinctive color.

There have been practically no forgeries of rural stamps and the few that have been made are such bad imitations that the veriest tyro can detect them. When the collectors first began to take an interest in Zemstvo stamps, numerous bogus stamps were brought out and an attempt made to palm them off on the public as resurrected old issues; the birthplace of them was generally Odessa, but as they in no way resemble the regular issues they are not dangerous now.

In four or five cases stamps have been reprinted, but there is always some salient feature to distinguish them from originals and confusion from

that source is easily eliminated.

With the aid of a good catalogue and a half hour spent in the study of a Russian alphabet, any one of average mental powers can collect Zemstvo-stamps intelligently and avoid the pitfalls of reprints counterfeits, etc.

The great majority of these stamps are low priced and for a comparatively small sum, judiciously expended, one can make a very good collection; for collectors that are fond of minutiæ, Russian rurals offer a vast and only partly explored field, for, owing to the ignorance and carelessness of the printers, there are often, for some stamps, minor varities of paper, color, type, setting up, etc., all of which are of interest to philatelists. In fact I can safely say, for it has been my experience and that of most collectors who have taken up Russian rurals, that the more they are studied, the more fascinating they become.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS WITH THE PORTRAIT OF KING LEOPOLD II.

(Continued from page 35).
By Jules Bouvez.

The Belgian stamps of 5 and 30 centimes, amber, which appeared on March 1st, 1870, were intended more especially for the prepayment of correspondence going to foreign countries. They were both issued in two shades, the first amber and the second red brown. The latter shade was adopted on January 1st, 1875 a short time before the putting into effect of the law modifying the conditions of transportation at a reduced price of shipments originating and circulating within the kingdom. This law resulted in a considerable increase in the sale in the 5c stamps, for, instead of 3,138,377 stamps sold in 1874, the figure reached the following year was 6,654,844. Indeed, next to the 1c green stamp of the issue of November 15th, 1869, the 5c red brown was the commonest stamp of the series. In fact, from January 1st, 1875, to November 31st, 1883, there were issued 290,000 sheets, or 87 millions of stamps, whereas only 30,000 sheets, or 9 million stamps, of the 5c amber were used from March 1st, 1870, to Dec. 31st, 1874.

The 30c stamp, also issued in two shades, as we have stated, had exactly the same duration as the 8c violet stamp. It ceased to be used for the prepayment of correspondence for foreign countries after July 1st, 1875, the date on which the agreement of the Universal Postal Union went into effect. However, in order to sell off the quantities manufactured, its use was continued until May 31st, 1878, on which date the stock remaining in the post offices was returned to the Chief of the Stamp Store at Malines. From March 1st, 1870, to December 31st. 1874, there were issued of them 51,000 sheets, or 15,400,000 stamps, of the amber shade, against 7,000 sheets, or 2,100,000 stamps, of the red brown shade, from January 1st, 1875, to May 31st 1878. This latter issue was made merely to complete the supply of the post offices

for the six months yet to run until the treaty of Berne went into force. This explains the smallness of the issue and shows its rarity.

Another point which it is well to note is that the 30c red brown is not found with the dotted cancellation with figure in the center (type 1) which





Type 1.

Type 2.

had been in use since August 22nd, 1849, and which was suppressed on March 10th, 1873. The figure marked in the center of the cancellation varied with the post office, and indicated the origin of the articles of correspondence. From March 10th, 1873, all postage stamps were cancelled in Belgium by means of a date stamp (type 2) and the dotted cancellation was done away with. This decision, which marks a period in the history of Belgian postage stamps, was tried first, on December 15th, 1872, in the chief provincial offices as well as in the towns of Verviers, Charleroi, Courtrai, Tournai, Louvain, Malines, Huy and Dinant. The measure having given good results, it was extended definitively to all the offices of the kingdom.

Like the stamps of 5 and 30c, that of 40c, issued on April 1st, 1870, appeared also in two shades, the first bright rose and the second pale rose. Of the first shade there were issued 12,000 sheets, or 3,600 000 stamps. The second shade (pale rose) appeared on March 15th, 1875, and of it there were issued 11,000 sheets, or 3,300,000 stamps. None of the 40c pale rose are to be found with dotted cancellation.

As to the 1 franc stamp, it was issued in three shades: first, pale violet, on April 1st, 1870, printing 2,000 sheets, or 600,000 stamps; second, bright violet, January 1st, 1873, printing 4,000 sheets, or 1,200,000 stamps: third red violet, October 1st, 1878, printing 3,000 sheets, or 900,000 stamps. If we may judge by the quantities issued, it is the first shade (pale violet) which is the rarest, although most catalogues quote a higher price for the stamps of the third issue (red violet). With regard to the second (bright violet), the stamps of this issue with the dotted cancellation should be considered as very rare, as this cancellation was in use only three months after the date of this issue.

In the same line a greater value should be attributed to the stamps of t franc pale violet (first issue), cancelled by means of the date stamp (type 2) this cancellation having been applied only from March 1st, 1873, on.

The foregoing considerations, however, seem to be well known to the Belgian dealers who supply advanced collectors, for they generally quote as follows on the I franc stamp of which we have spoken:

	Value attr	ibuted to the s	tamps of 1 franc.
Issues.	unused	cancelled	cancelled
		type r	type 2
1st issue (pale violet)	3fr 5oc	ofr 6oc	ifr coc
2nd issue (bright violet)	2fr 5oc	ofr 75c	ofr 30c
3rd issue (red violet)	3fr ooc	ofr 3oc	ofr 3oc

To the series of the first stamps with the portrait of Leopold II, reproduced by wood engraving, belong also those of the issue of July, 1875, made specially on the occasion of the creation of the Universal Postal Union.

In his decree of June 7th, 1875, the Minister of Public Works expresses himself as follows with regard to this issue:

"The Minister of Public Works,

"In view of the Treaty concerning the creation of a Universal Postal Union, concluded at Berne on October 9th, 1874, and approved by the law of May 1st, 1875, and notably of articles 2 and 3 of this treaty;

"In view of the Royal Decree of November 13th, 1869, authorizing the Minister of Public Works to regulate the value and color of postage stamps,

as well as the dates of their being brought into use;

"In view of the Royal Decree of May 18th, 1875, fixing the rates to be charged in Belgium, in execution of the treaty of Berne, on correspondence transmitted by mail;

"Orders: Beginning July 1st next, there will be placed at the diposal of the public, postage stamps of the value of 25 and 50 centimes, the colors

of which have been determined as follows:

"Postage stamps of 25 centimes.....yellow.

of 50 ".....gray.

"Brussels, June 7th, 1875.

(signed) "A. BAERNAERT."





These two stamps were in use until October 30th, 1883, but the shade was altered on October 1st, 1880, at which date the 25 centimes yellow became olive yellow and that of the 50 centimes pale gray became gray black. These changes in the shades coincided with another decree ordering the use of a new printers' ink for the cancellation of postage stamps, accompanied by special instructions to cancel in such a manner as to produce a complete, clear and firm impression of the date stamp. This peculiarity furnishes a new and well marked distinction between the cancelled stamps of the two issues

Official statistics give the following information on the sale of these two values:

1	25c postage	stamps sold.	50c postage stamps sold.			
Years.	1st issue (yellow)	2nd issue (olive yellow.)	1st issue (pale gray)	2nd issue (gray black.)		
1875	1,579,079	. !	110,854			
1876	5,572,781		238,825			
1877	5.816,657	-	270,123			
1878	6,216,273		305,691			
1879	6,898,418		350,978			
1880	6,916,792	1,141,371	223,530	230,048		
1881		8.446,548	3,30	517.189		
1882		8,831,614		604,045		
1883		5.580,467		458.718		
Totals	33,000,000	24,000,000	1,500,000	1,800,000		

The history of the Belgian postage stamp of 5 francs, the last of the series reproduced by wood engraving, having already been the subject of a special article, (see Vol. 8, No 8, page 403). nothing remains for us to mention but the principal defects discovered in this series of stamps, defects which have produced varieties so much the more sought after as they were not remarked, for the most part, until long after the issue and on isolated specimens. However, from 1875 on, whole sheets were found of several printings having in the design of the engraving imperfections which had escaped the eyes of the staff of the stamp store, comissioned to check the sheets after the printing. These sheets were delivered for sale in 1875, but the defects were perceived a few months later when renewing the supplies. Whereupon, special measures were taken in the manufacture to obtain greater clearness in the engraving. A certain number of errors were, however, noticed on the stamps of type 1 of the issue of 1883, and they were not eliminated until the reorganization of the Manufactory Service which took place the same year.

To assist the collector, we enumerate in the following table the principal errors which have been remarked on the Belgian stamps of the different issues:

No. of type.	Value.	Color,	Issue.	Nature of error.
τ	10	green	1st of 1869	"CentiVe," instead of "Centime"
1	10	green	2nd of 1873	"CentimF," instead of "Centime"
1	10	green	3rd of 1875	Belgique (without period).
1	1C	green	3rd of 1875	"Delgique," instead of "Belgique"
E	IC	green	4th of 1881	"Beigique," " "
1	IC	green	4th of 1881	"Deigioue," " " "
ı	100	green	3rd of 1875	Frame, green ground striped with white in the upper part.
1	20	blue	1st of 1870	Centime. (without S and with period).
2	200	blue	1st of 1870	"Belgioue" (at the right of the frame).
2	20C	blue	2nd of 1871	Pearl omit ed under the letters (and S of Centimes in the fram- surrounding the medallion.
1	8c	violet •	1st of 1870	Centime. (without S and with period).
1	5c	red brown	2nd of 1875	Centime. (without S and with period.)
4	40C	pale rose	2nd of 1875	Only one pearl instead of two in the frame under the figures 4 at the right of the portrait.
5	ıfr.	pale violet	1st of 1870	Initials lacking at the bottom of frame to the right.
5	ıfr.	red violet	3rd of 1878	of the portrait.

REMAINDERS OF BRAZILIAN STAMPS.

By a decision of the Postmaster General, the Director General of that important branch of the Federal Service was authorized to sell a considerable quantity of stamps of the Empire still remaining in the Treasury of the Post Office.

However, we do not think that this decision will produce a good result,

as we know that the stamps will be sold only in cancelled condition.

Now, any one who knows what this service is, will see at once how such a measure can not be carried out. We have already been to the Federal Capital with a commission to buy fifty million reis worth of these stamps, and for three days we endeavored without success to speak to the Director for the purpose of enlightening him on one of the most important points of this pro-

iect.

Stamps at the present day are an article of merchandise like any other; there are catalogues in all languages which give the selling prices for the used and for the unused. Therefore, with the order to sell the stamps of the Empire cancelled only (which is absurd, since, by postal notice, they are no longer current) purchasers will be few, because future catalogues will give new prices for these stamps, no doubt, because they will be sold at their face value and because they will bear the cancellation of the present time, which is of paramount importance to dealers.

In addition, let the Director-General consider the time that will be required in the Treasury to cancel the stamps for a purchase of a quantity like

fifty millions of reis worth.

Being without value to the great majority of those for whom philately has no charms whatever, it is more than probable that those commissioned to cancel these stamps for sale will fail to do so to many, which will be an injustice to persons not having the good fortune to have an intimate friend in the Department.

This is the truth, and knowing the uprightness of His Excellency, we are fully convinced that he will give orders for the stamps to be sold uncancelled.

In order that it may not be thought that we are pleading the cause of those most interested, the dealers, we state here that we shall not go to the post office any more to buy such stamps, as the society which we had organized among friends for that purpose has been dissolved.

There are 1,944,112,530 reis worth of stamps to be sold, and below we give the quantities of the different values:

ORDINARY STAMPS			NEWSPAPER STAMPS.				
3,929 128,101 33',026 582 1,746 84,360 194,641 236,442 293,249 749,806	10 20 50 80 100 200 300 500 700	reis	39,290 2,562,020 16,551,450 46,560 174,600 16,872,000 58,392,300 118,216,000 205,274,300 749,806,000	379,476 505,965 181,666 1,024,269 498,034 282,099 265,868 183,927 185,774	10 20 50 100 200 300 500 700	reis	3,794,760 10,119,300 9,083,300 102,426,600 99,606,800 84,629,700 132,934,000 128,749,900 185,774,000

UNPA	ID LETTER ST	AMPS.	P	OSTAL CARDS.	
1,314 791 283 366	10 reis 20 " 50 "	13,140 15,820 14,150 36,600	16,484 83 289	40 reis 50 " 80 "	659,360 4,150 23,120
480 387	300 41	98,000	224	Do. DOUBLE.	8,960
349	ENVELOPES.	34,900	6,671 184	40 " 50 " 80 "	533,680 18,400
16,904	300 "	6,948,000 5,071,200	2,132	WRAPPERS,	341,120
24,957 1,021 8,075	80 reis 100 " 200 "	1,996,560 102,100 1,615,000	10,894 9,981 13,359	20 reis 40 " 60 "	217,880 399,240 801,540

In our next number we shall certainly be able to give some further details on the subject, and on that occasion we will express our judgment on the matter.—O Collectionador de Sellos.

NOTES.

We copy the following from Madrid Filatelico:

"In all catalogues published abroad up to the present time, we have

noticed that the Philippines 10c green of the issue of 1888 is lacking.

This stamp was issued by the National Stamp Factory and shipped to the Philippine Archipelago, where it was in circulation but a short time, so we have been informed, for the 2 4-8 stamp, used for the interior service of the islands, being exhausted, and that of 10 centavos being one of the values which at that time had the least circulation in the archipelago, it was surcharged in red with an oval and the value of 2 4-8 centavos in the center.

In order for this stamp to exist surcharged, it must necessarily have existed without the surcharge, for which reason we do not understand the omission, as mentioned above, in all the catalogues, excepting that of the Philippine islands, published by Messrs. Cotter & Quinto, in the said islands, and that of the proprietor of this review, though in both of them there is an error, for this stamp is indicated as issued in 1880, whereas it was put into circulation in 1888.

The specimens of the said stamp which we have seen were all new, although, as before stated, we have been informed by competent authorities that it was in circulation for a very few days, for which reason the used

copies of it which exist are very scarce.

We believe, and it may almost be given for certain, that in the future editions of catalogues we shall see the said stamp included, for it is not right that the issue should be shown as incomplete, when it was officially sent complete, composed of the values 1, 5, 6, 8 and 10 centavos de peso."

0 0 0 0 0

A correspondent of ours has shown us a so-called new variety of Ceylon, viz., the 2 cent surcharged on the 8 cent orange, corresponding to our type A30. The authenticity of such a surcharge appeared extremely doubtful to us, and, on making a careful examination of the specimen, we find that the

surcharge is fraudulent. This discovery led us into re-examination of our No. 128, it being the same type of surcharge on the lilac rose stamp, and, to our surprise, we find that all of these are fraudulent as well. Any of our customers who may have bought this stamp from us will oblige us by returning all specimens, and we shall immediately refund the money.

We noticed that the 2c on 8c above referred to is mentioned as a new discovery in the last number of the Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, and it appears that the forgers are trying to push their wares in other parts of the

world as well

0 0 0 0 0

Mr. Carlos Tirado, of Lima, Peru, writes us as follows with regard to

stamps of that county:

"The 5c stamps of the present issue are exhausted, and the postal authorities have sent to the United States for another issue of a different color.

"Also I inform you that the unpaid letter stamps of 20 and 50c are used up, and pending the arrival of those which are on order the post office is making use of the 50c rose of 1886 and the 1 sol gray, surcharging them with the word DEFICIT.

\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

Guatemala has just given some new material to the S S S. S by issuing a series of adhesives, envelopes wrappers, postal cards and letter cards on the occasion of the Central American Exhibition in Guatemala. The series consists of the following:

Adhesives printed in black on surface colored paper, 1c lilac, 2c slate blue 6c orange, 10c blue, 12c carmine, 18c black, 20c red, 25c brown, 50c dark violet, 75c sky blue, 100c green, 150c pale rose, 200c magenta and 500c

dark green;

Envelopes, 2, 6, 10 and 12 centavos;

Wrappers, 6 and 10 centavos;

Postal cards, 1c and 3c interior; 3x3c interior; 3c exterior; 3x3c ex-

Letter cards, 12c special delivery.

The design of the stamps is as in the illustration below, and the stamps are printed by the American Bank Note Co.



The Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung states that the 2 centimes wrapper of Switzerland is now issued in another size, that is to say, 81x358mm, and the stamp is placed 13mm., instead of 7mm, from the line above it.

0 0 0 0 0 Le Timbre-Poste states that the ½, 1, 2, 4 and 5 cent adhesives of Amoy exist surcharged "POSTAGE DUE" in two different types of surcharge and in two colors of surcharge. The same contemporary also states that the 4 and 5 cent adhesives have been surcharged "HALF CENT" and the 15 cent has been surcharged "3." All these, of course, will come under the head of Speculative or Unnecessary issues.

The following is the translation of an extract from El Puerto-Rico Filatélico :

"The Committee on the Centenary of the English Siege, in its first session held on the 7th inst., under the presidency of General Segundo Cabo and the vice-presidency of Mr. Julian E. Blanco among other important decisions determined to ask the authorization of the home government for the issue of special postage stamps for Porto Rico, to circulate only during the festival, the product of the sale of such stamps to be used for the general expenses of the festival.

This decision is worthy of the greatest applause, and we have the glory of having taken the initiative in this scheme. Not only in marble and bronze do modern nations publicly manifest their homage to the great men and great patriotic achievements, but they take advantage of all means which tend to disseminate among the masses the history of the heroic acts of their great men.

To preserve this beautiful island under the golden and scarlet banner of the Spanish nation was the aspiration of our ancestors in presence of all invading squadrons. When the English set foot in the Condado and in the Olimpo and when they shelled the castle of San Antonio, all the habitants of the capital, feeling the eternal stimulus of their forefathers buring in their veins, rose en masse to repel the invasion, and the Governor, D. Ramon de Castro, had the glory of leading the Porto Rican people to gather the laurels of victory.

Such a deed and such a chief should be commemorated in papyrus as well as in metal and marble; therefore, come stamps, bronze, medals, books and statues to render homage to heroism and to recall once more the fact

that the Porto Rican people are proud of their nationality.

23

We have received a new setting up of the half penny provisional "HALVE PENNY" on 3 pence of Orange Free State; in the new setting the error "PEUNY" has been corrected and the period has been added to the last stamp in the bottom row of the right pane; otherwise the setting of the words "HALVE PENNY" has not been altered; the position of the bar canceling the original value has, however, been changed, and as a result, on most of the sheets the top row is without the bar and on most of the other rows the bar strikes through the upper part of the stamp instead of through the value.

· CHRONICLE.

AFGHANISTAN -We have seen another adhesive of similar type to those illustrated by us last month. As in the case of these, we are unable to find out the denomination of value.

Adhesive stamp.



ANGRA.—A series of adhesives similar in type to the current stamps of Portugal has just been issued.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 111/2.
Figures of value in black.

2½r gray 5r orange 10r green 15r brown 20r violet

25r dark green Figures of value in red. 50or black, blue 5or blue 75r rose 8or lilac

100r dark blue, blue 150r light brown, buff 200r violet, pale lilac 300r blue, rose

BELGIUM—From Austria-Philatelist we gather that the 2 francs postal packet stamp of the current type is now issued.

Postal packet stamp.
Perforated.
2fr vellow and black

states that adhesive stamps of 2, 4, and 10 shillings have been issued, also that the 2sh 6p, 3, 5 shilling and 1£ are now printed in different colors from those of the preceding issue. Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste chronicles a provisional 1 shilling stamp made by printing the £1 stamp in blue and surcharging it with new value in red.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

ish on if, blue, red surcharge

2sh black and green, rose

2sh 6p brown and violet, yellow

3sh green and lilac, blue 4sh red and blue, green

5sh red and green

rosh green and carmine, rose

I£ black and blue

CANADA.—We copy the following from the London Philatelist:

"Mr. L. Gibb, of Montreal, kindly submitted to his fellow-members of the London Philatelic Society, at a recent meeting, a curious variety among the stamps of the Colony he resides in. The specimen in question was the loc envelope of 1860 impressed in vermillion instead of its normal color—brown—and being presumably printed in error in the color of the 5c. The stamp was unfortunately cut round, but was on the diagonally laid paper usual to the issue, duly postmarked and, in the opinion of the members pre-

sent, had every appearance of authenticity, although surprise was expressed that so marked a variety should never have been noted before."

Envelope

White laid paper.

roc vermilion

DENMARK.—According to several of our contemporaries, the following adhesives are now perforated 12 1/2.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 121/2.

5ö green

100 carmine

120 pink and slate

16ö brown and slate

200 blue

FRANCE.—Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste announces the issue of a new postal card of 10 centimes with stamp of the same type as the current adhesives. There are three lines of inscription, the first of which reads "REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE."

Postal card.

FUNCHAL.— A series of adhesives of the same type as those issued for Angra has just been received by us.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 111/2.

Figures of value in black,

2 1/2 r gray

5r orange

10r green

15r brown

20r violet

25r dark green

Figures of value in red.

500r black, blue

sor blue

75r rose

Sor lilac

100r dark blue, blue

15or light brown, buff

200r violet, pale lilac

300r blue, rose

HAYTI.—From the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* we learn that the 1, 7 and 20 centimes stamps of the re-engraved type have been issued.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 13½.

7c slate

20c orange

HORTA.—This district has also issued a series of adhesives as described above for Angra.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 111/2.
Figures of value in black.

21/2r gray

5r orange

for green

20r violet

25r dark green

5or blue

Figures of value in red. 500r black, blue

100r dark blue, blue 150r light brown, buff 200r violet, pale lilac

300r blue, rose

75r rose

8or lilac

INDIA. Cochin.—Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste announces the issue of a 1 puttan stamp similar in type to the preceding issue, but a trifle larger and better printed.

Adhesive stamps. Perforated.

sp violet

tiberia.—We have received a new series of adhesives running from 1 to 50 cents. The types of the 1, 2 and 5 cent are similar to those of the \$1.00, 6 cents, and 4 cents respectively of the preceding issue. The 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 cent are of the same types respectively as the 8, 12, 16, 24 and 32 cents of the preceding issue. The 50 cent is of an entirely new design.

Adhesive stamps.











Perforated 15.

ic violet

2c olive bistre and black

5c magenta and black

10c chrome yellow and dark blue

15c slate

20c vermilion red

25c yellow green

30c steel blue 50c red brown and black

MEXICO.—Mr. S. Chapman has sent us the 10 centavos envelope of the

Express Hidalgo, on blue paper with frank printed in black.

The same correspondent sends us also two letter cards, one of which is of the usual style, while the other is rather an innovation, as it consists of a sheet of paper folded in four adhering to the inside of the card, which, instead of being of card is of paper of ordinary thickness. Our correspondent informs us that less than 100 were printed of the former.

Mr. Monson Morris has shown us the 3 centavos card of the same type as the 1893 issue, but with inscriptions printed in vermillion, instead of green.

So far, only five minor varieties have been found of this card.

Postal card.



3c vermillion, white (servicio interior.)

Letter cards.



Thick white card.
5c ultramarine and black, perf. 1.

SERVICIO I	OSTAL M	EXICANO	
TARJETA	CA.	RTA	国(5)届
COUTEM	TE REGISTEADA No. 856, J-6-H)		

White laid paper. 5c ultramarine, perf. 1

Express Hidalgo.

Envelope.
Blue laid paper.

Size 154 x 90 mm.
10c black, stamp 5c ultramarine

MONACO.—The current 1 centime is now printed in pale green.

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated 14x13½.
1c pale green

PONTA DELGADA.—This district has also issued a series of adhesives as described above for Angra.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11½. Figures of value in black.

2½r gray 5r orange 10r green 15r brown

20r violet 25r dark green

Figures of value in red. 500r black, blue

50r blue
75r rose
80r lilac
100r dark blue, blue
150r light brown, buff
200r violet, pale lilac

300r blue, rose

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste mentions the issue of a ¼ tanga postal card with stamp of the same type as the current adhesives.

Postal card.
1/4t green, green

ST. HELENA.—The ½ penny adhesive of the new type has been issued. Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

½p green

SALVADOR.—We have received the 15 centavos envelope of the 1896 issue, with the stamp surcharged in black "CINCO CENTAVOS."

Envelope.



Provisional issue.
White wove paper.
Size 160x91mm.
5c on 15c blue green, black surcharge

pence and the 5 and 10 shilling stamps of the current series. On the 5 and 10 shillings, the denomination of value is printed in the same color as the stamp, not in a different color (as announced by some of our contemporaries). Both the 5 and the 10 shillings have the word "Shilling" in the singular.

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated 12½.
2p brown and green
3p red violet and green
4p olive and green
5sh slate blue
10sh red brown

SURINAM.—According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, the 40 cent unpaid letter stamp of the current type has been issued; and the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Post-zegelkunde* mentions that the entire sheet consists of type I.

Unpaid letter stamp.
Perforated 12½.

40c lilac and black, type I.

SWEDEN.—The Metropolitan Philatelist chronicles two new values of the current type (portrait of King Oscar II.)

Adhesive stamps.
Watermarked a crown.

Perforated 13.

250 orange

TOBAGO.—A correspondent informs us that the 4 penny Revenue stamp has been surcharged "½d postage" in two lines; our correspondent adds that owing to the scandal in connection with the shilling stamp, these provisionals were not to be sold, but the letters had to be taken to the post office, where the stamps were affixed to them.

Adhesive stamp



Provisional issue.
Watermarked crown and CA.
Perforated 14.
%p on 4p lilac, black surcharge

TUNIS.—The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain states that the 5 centimes Postal Card is now printed in green on cream.

Postal card.

5c green on cream

WURTEMBERG.—The Austria Philatelist notes a 3 pfennig official stamp of the first type.

Official stamp.



Perf. 11. 3pf brown

ZANZIBAR.—The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain chronicles a series of adhesives with portrait of the late Sultan; the same contemporary notes a

new provisional made by surcharging the current 126p India, "ZANZIBAR" in black, and "21/2" in red in the same type as on the 2a India. We have received an envelope, registration envelope and two wrappers also with portrait of Sultan.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked a Rose.



Perforated 131/2x14.

1/2 a green, flags red

1a dark blue "

2a brown red "

2 1/2a blue

3a olive gray "

8a olive green "

Provisional issue.

Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 14.

Small "2"

21/2 on 1a6p bistre, black and red surcharge

Varieties:

a, Roman "1" in "1/2"

b. Large "2" in "½"
c. Curly head to "2" in "½"
d. No dot to "i" in Zanzibar,

Large "2"

21/2 on 1a 6p bistre, black and red surcharge.

Variety: Large "2" in "1/2"

Envelope.



White laid paper.

Size ?

2½a blue

Registration envelope.



White linen lined paper.

Size?

2a chocolate

Wrappers. Manila paper.

Size?

½a green 1a red

THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Cheveley & Co., December 21st and 22nd, 1896. France, 1850, 1fr orange, fine, \$ 25.00 Great Britain, 8d brown, superb unused specimen, 21.85 Hamburg, imperf., 9s, used, 16.50 Wurtemberg, 70kr mauve, very fine, 16.00 Ceylon, imperf., 4d rose, exceedingly fine, 77.50 8d brown superb, 120,00 9d violet brown, very fine, 15.75 another one, 15.00 66 2sh blue, very fine, 18.75 Johore, 2c on 24c green, error "CENST," 16.87 Mauritius, 1856, 4d black on green, 15.60 West Australia, CC, 4d carmine, perf. 14, o.g., 20.00 20.00 Buenos Aires, 3 pesos green, 4 pesos red, slight tear. 65.00 5 pesos orange, grand specimen, 87.50 Canada, 6d perf., unused, 35.00 another one, used, 27.50 Nevis, lithographed, 6d olive, mint state, 66,25 6d green, superb pair, unused, mint state, 68.75 St. Christopher, CA, 4d blue, unused, o.g., 25.60 6d olive brown, used, 15.00 6d olive brown, unused, o.g., 10.00 St. Vincent, Star, 1d drab, unused, o.g., 20.00 Trinidad, CC, perf. 121/2, 5sh, unused block of 4, 31.25 United States, 1847, 5c brown, unused pair, o.g., 18.75

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, January 5th and 6th, 1897.

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Great Britain, 3d, plate 4, a block of 8, unused, mint state,	115.00
Naples, 1/2t, Cross, on piece of original,	19.35
Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 1/3gr green, unused, fine, no gum,	25.00
Spain, 1853, 2 reales red, unused, very fine,	40.00
Switzerland, Vaud, 4 centimes, large margins on three sides, top	
margin skillfully repaired,	75.00
"Winterthur, 2½r, very fine,	13.00
Wurtemberg, 1873, 70kr dark violet, very fine,	15.75
Ceylon, imperf., 8d brown, a superb copy with fine margins,	70.00
" 1sh od green, superb copy with large margins,	17.50
Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 4d blue, very fine,	17.50
7 1 111 1 111	335.00
" 6d gray violet, perf., a superb copy with light postmark,	23.75
New Brunswick, 3d red, fine pair, unused,	37.50
" 6d yellow, a superb copy, fine color and good margins,	22.00
" 1sh mauve, superb copy, magnificent color, fine	
margins, slightly thin in one place,	98.75
" Connell," 5c brown, unused, o.g.,	95.00
Newfoundland, 2d carmine vermilion, very fine,	22.50
	161.25
" 6d carmine vermilion, fine color and margins,	40.00
" 6½ d carmine vermilion, unused and fine, no gum,	50.00
" 1sh carmine vermilion, fine, large margins on three	3
* *	100,00
" 4d orange, very fine and large margins,	17.50
Nova Scotia, 6d yellow green, unused very fine, no gum,	31.25
Bahamas, no watermark, 6d gray violet, pair, unused, o.g.,	40.00
Nevis, 6d green, very fine, used copy,	38.75
Trinidad, pin perf., 1d rose, block of 4, unused, o.g.,	35.00
" 4d dull violet, block of 4, same condition,	52.50
" 6d green, block of 4, same condition,	30.00
" clean cut perf. 15½, 1d rose, block of 4, same condition,	25.00
British Guiana, 1862, provisional, 2c yellow, No. 18, unused, slightly	-3.00
stained but very fine, roulettes on three sides,	43.75
" Watermark CC, 4c blue, perf. 12½, unused, o.g., New Zealand, Half of 1sh green on blue paper, used provisionally as	23.75
6d, on the original envelope,	50.00

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

DEC. 17TH. DISPLAY. U. S. A.

Messrs. Sallo Epstein (Transvaal), C. C. Morency (Canada), W. M. Thompson (N. S. W.), A. Schlachter (U. S. A.), were elected members.

Then followed the display of the stamps of U. S. A., including the collections of Messrs. Pimm, Stephenson and Johnson with some fine selections belonging to the President, including a superb set of current type engravers' proofs from the matrix dies and a fine lot of goc of first issue.

The December packets were again a record far in advance of any circulated in this or any other society. The totals were:

"A" packet (mixed) £1506 8.4½
"B" " (colonials) • 2016.6.7 "C" (foreign) 489.18.01/2

£,4012.13.0

The packets of the whole year have amounted to £28,230.9.5, without counting any "special" sheets sent to foreign members. They have thus formed the finest and most valuable series that have ever been circulated. What is still more remarkable, to the nervous ones who talk about fall in prices, is the fact that at no time in the history of the Society have sales been more satisfactory, and the members are all anxious for even still more valuable lots.

JAN. 7TH. PAPER. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

BY G. JOHNSON.

Messrs. R. Dalton (Bristol) W. A. Abraham (British Guiana), T. H. Nicolle (N. S. W.,) J. H. Smyth (N. S. W.,) Paul de Smeth (Belgium), E. H. Atchley (Bristol), Mario Pires M. B. de Lima (Portugal), were unanimously elected members.

Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons for their catalogue, and to Mr. W. C. Stone for two annual numbers of the American

Philatelist.

The Hon. Sec. then read his paper on the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

New York. 351 Fourth Avenue,

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

WILLIAM HERRICK, President.

JOHN W. SCOTT, Treasurer, 40 John Street,
HENRY L. CALMAN,
HIRAM E. DEATS,
FREDERICK A. NAST. CHARLES GREGORY, Vice-President. J. M. ANDREINI, Secretary, 29 W. 75th Street. JOHN N. LUFF,

Committees. Committees.

Executive.—H. E. Deats, Chairman. H. L. Calman, J. N. T. Levick.

House.—F. E. P. Lynde, Chairman, H. E. Deats, John N. Luff, Albert Perrin, W. S. Scott.

Amusements.—John N. Luff, Chairman; J. B. Brevoort, J. Oaklev Hobby, P. F. Bruner,

C. L. Moreau.

Auditing.—F. A. Nast, Chairman; Henry Clott, Alvah Davison.

Literary.—H. E. Deats, Chairman; Jos. J. Casev, Jos. S. Rich.

Membership.—Chas. Gregory, Chairman; R. R. Bogert, H. Collin, H. Clotz, H. N. Terrett.

Furnishing.—J. W. Scott, Chairman; R. R. Bogert, H. L. Calman.

Directory.

First Floor.—Office and Assembly Room.—Second Floor.—Library.—Room of The Philatelic Society, front.—Room of National Society, rear.—Third Floor.—Guests Chambers.—Basement.—Billiard Room.

Admittance by Membership Card.

Notice of coming events and applications for membership will be found posted on the bulletin boards. For special information inquire of the House Committee

Sixth meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club house, 351 Fourth Avenue, January 11, 1897, President Herrick in the chair, called to order at 7.55 P. M. Present, Messrs. Scott, Luff, Lynde and the Secretary.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

The Secretary read a letter from the Philatelic Club and Exchange, Limited, London, sending specimen card and membership roll. The Secretary was directed to acknowledge receipt of same, with thanks and to mail to the Philatelic Club and Exchange, L'd, our Constitution and list of members.

The Secretary was instructed to thank the London Philatelic Society for their kind donation of books for the Club library.

The Secretary read letters from Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons and from the Secretary of the Archæologic and Numismatic Society, thanking the Club for courtesies extended.

The Secretary was directed to acknowledge with thanks, a catalogue received from Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, London, and a file of the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly, from Harry Hilckes & Co., L'd, London.

The thanks of the Club were likewise extended to Mr. Chas. De Witt

Drew and Dr. Paul Allen for gifts of unframed engravings, etc.

The Treasurer reports that the Club's incorporation was finally accomplished on December 14, 1896.

The Treasurer also reported that Constitutions and By-Laws, in pamphlet

form, had been distributed to the members.

Upon motion, the thanks of the club were extended to Mr. Da Costa Gomez for gift of English essays in frame, presented to the Club through Mr. I. W. Scott.

Mr. Luff was delegated to extend the courtesies of the Club to the members of the Staten Island Philatelic Society at their meeting in the Club house on the 21st inst.

The following applicant for membership was reported: John R. Myers, The Dunmore, W. 42nd street; proposed by Robt. L. Coursen, seconded by A. Perrin, and his name was ordered to be posted according to the Constitution.

Upon ballot the following candidates were unanimously elected:

H. B. Wesselman, 150 Broadway, N. M. Kaufmann, Marquette, Mich., Chas. Steigerwalt, Lancaster, Pa., C. A. Needham, Hamilton, Ontario, Can., and they were accordingly declared elected as subscribing members.

Adjourned at 9.40 P. M.

J. M. ANDREINI, Secretary.

Subscribing members previously elected :

C. P. Krauth, Pittsburgh, Pa., Joseph Holmes, Robt. S Lehman, Wm. Alex. Smith, Jr., J. B. Chittenden, Angel M. Trujillo, Ro.bt. L. Coursen, Fred. V. Green, Dr. Jas. H. Stebbins, Jr.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Collectors Club, 351 Fourth Ave.

OFFICERS. President, JOHN N. LUFF, 118 East 28rd Street, New York. Secretary, Jos. S. Rich, 489 Manhattan Ave., New York.

Vice-President, HENRY GREMMEL, 85 Nassau Street, New York. Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 111 West 84th St.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { H. Gremmel, Chas. D. W. Drew. M. C. Berlepsch.

House R. L. COURSEN,
House J. N. T. LEVSCK,
GEO. R. TUTTLE
Librarian, GEO. R. TUTTLE 351 Fourth Avenue,
New York.

(WALTER S. SCOTT Finance A. L. BAIRD. R. R. BOGERT.

(H. COLLIN,

Membership A. Perrin,

f. E. P. Lynde.

Exchange Manager, M. C. Berlepsch, Nathalie

Ave., Kingsbridge, N. Y.

Jan. 12th, 1897.

The 317th meeting of the National Philatelical Society was called to order by President J. N. Luff at 8 p.m.

Present, Mess. Berlepsch, Bogert, Bruner, Drew, Hayden, Luff, Lynde, Meyenberg, Perrin, A. M. Rich, Jos. S. Rich and W. Scott.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

President Luff announced the following committee appointments for the year 1897:

Entertainment—Mess. Gremmel, Drew and Berlepsch.

House—Mess, Coursen, Levick and Tuttle. Finance—Mess. Scott. Baird and Bogert.

Membership—Mess. Collin, Perrin and Lynde. Exchange and Auction Manager—Mr. Berlepsch.

Librarian-Mr. Tuttle.

7. Lantern Exhibition.

Adjourned at 8.10 to celebrate the 22d. anniversary of the Society with the programme below:

Piano Selection,
 The Young Humorous Magician,
 Monologue,
 Song,
 Recitation,
 Sleight of Hand,
 Miss Bogert.
 Mr. Wm. Westholme.
 Mr. Horace Ewing.
 Miss Freddie Huke.
 Mr. Martin Hayden.
 Prof. Loewy.

Refreshments.

Adjourned 11 p. m.

Jos. S. Rich, Sec'y

Jan. 26th, 1897.

The 318th regular meeting of the National Philatelical Society was called to order at 9.20 p.m.

Present, Mess. Luff, Gregory, Perrin, Berlepsch, Bruner, Lynde, Coursen, W. Scott, Hayden, Collin, Meyenberg, Blake, Williams, and Drew, and visitor Mr. W. Herrick.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Meyenberg was appointed to act pro tem.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The trustees reported the election of Mr. W. Davies and John Ripley Myers as active members, and Mr. Jos. Gotendorf, Maisons-Lafitte, France, as corresponding member; also that the resignation of Dr. Hill had been accepted.

The Society was presented with the latest published catalogues by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ld., and L'Estrange Ewen, and by resolution a vote

of thanks was tendered to the donors.

As the meeting was honored by the presence of the distinguished President of the Collectors' Club, the President invited Mr. Herrick to make a few remarks, which request was cheerfully granted. Mr. Herrick's response was attentivley listened to and gratefully acknowledged

The feature of the evening was the auction sale and Mr. Berlepsch, in charge, disposed of 24 lots of choice stamps in originals and proofs at good

figures to the satisfaction of buyer and seller.

M. MEYENBERG, Sec'y pro tem.

